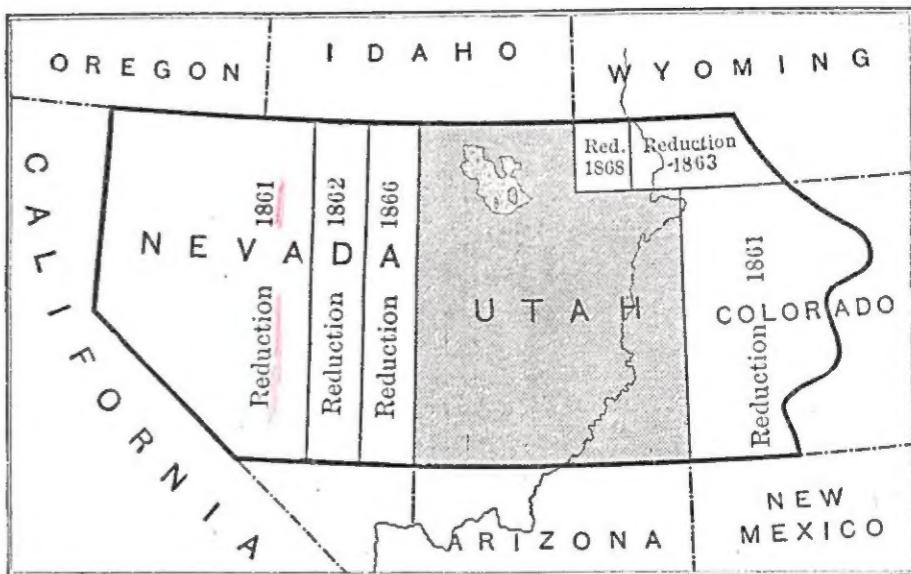


tioned Congress for a Territorial government. Four months later the prayer was granted. President Buchanan, two days before retiring from office (March 2, 1861) affixed his signature to the Act of Congress organizing the new Territory.*

New Boundaries. The eastern limit of Nevada was placed at the thirty-ninth meridian from Washington. During the same year the Territory of Col-



UTAH BOUNDARIES, PAST AND PRESENT.

orado was created out of portions of Utah, New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska. Our eastern boundary was then placed at the thirty-second meridian.†

*Judge C. C. Goodwin, now of Salt Lake City, was prominent in the early history of Nevada.

†In 1862 another degree was given to Nevada, and in 1866 still another, these also being taken from Utah. In 1863 Nebraska, and in 1868 Wyoming, each was given a piece off the northeastern corner of the Territory, and these changes brought Utah to her present dimensions.

Judges were John F. Kinney, R. P. Flenniken, and H. R. Crosby.*

The Pacific Telegraph. In the autumn of 1861 the Pacific Telegraph Line, which for several months had been approaching from both East and West, was completed to Salt Lake City.† On the seventeenth of October the operator connected with the eastern route announced that the line was open.

The First Messages. The first use of the wire was tendered to Ex-Governor Young. His dispatch, dated the eighteenth, and sent to J. H. Wade, President of the Pacific Telegraph Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, contained these words: "Utah has not seceded, but is firm for the Constitution and laws of our once happy country, and is warmly interested in such useful enterprises as the one so far completed." President Wade replied: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your message of last evening, which was in every way gratifying, not only in the announcement of the completion of the Pacific Telegraph to your enterprising and prosperous city, but that yours, the first message to pass over the line, should express so unmistakably the patriotism and Union-loving sentiments of yourself and people."

In the absence of the Governor, Secretary Fuller made early use of the line to salute President Lin-

*Kinney, re-appointed by President Buchanan in July, 1860, had succeeded Eckels as Chief Justice, and was continued in office by President Lincoln. Judge Sinclair, like Chief Justice Eckles, had disappeared from view. Judge Cradlebaugh was serving Nevada as Delegate to Congress.

†Congress had granted the charter for the Pacific Telegraph to Edward Creighton, of Omaha, early in 1861.

coln. He said: "Utah, whose citizens strenuously resist all imputations of disloyalty, congratulates the President upon the completion of an enterprise which spans a continent, unites two oceans, and connects with nerve of iron the remote extremities of the body politic with the great governmental heart. May the whole system speedily thrill with the quickened pulsations of that heart, as the parricide hand is palsied, treason is punished, and the entire sis-

terhood of States joins hands in glad reunion around the national fireside." The President replied: "The completion of the telegraph to Great Salt Lake City is auspicious of the stability and union of the Republic. The Government reciprocates your congratulations."

The arrival of the telegraph was a very important event, and one fully appreciated by all classes of citizens. It superseded the Pony Express and placed Utah in daily communication with the Atlantic and the Pacific sea-boards. It may therefore be regarded as representing the dawn of a new era.



JOHN W. DAWSON,
Third Governor of the Territory
of Utah, 1861.

Sat. 7 Dec 1861 The third

Governor of Utah arrived in
Great SLC. Accompanied
by James Dunn Doty - Super.
of Indian Affairs.
Ref. Church Chronology p66.

Gov. Dawson leaves Utah

3/Dec/1861 — 2nd day stat

Sec. Frank Fuller succeeded
him

Ref. Church Chronology p66

No history in
ppm

John W. Dawson,
Third Governor of the Territory
of Utah, 1861.

